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EXAMINER

MOE, AUNG SOE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2612

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

21

Office Action Summary

Application No.
08/610,758

Applicant(s)
Nakatsu et al.

Examiner
First Last

Art Unit
1234



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 12, 2002
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-26 and 28-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-26 and 28-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 6) ☐ Other:

Art Unit: 2612

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8-26 and 28-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Art Unit: 2612

3. Claims 8-13, 17-26, 28-29, 30-31, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamikubota (U.S. 6,091,881) in view of Morikawa et al. (U.S. 5,528,285).

Regarding claim 8, Kamikubota '881 discloses a video printer (Figs. 3-4) comprising: a video printer housing portion (50/80), a printer mechanism (i.e., this is part of the element 50/80 as shown in Fig. 4) and an operation system (i.e., see Fig. 4, the element 122/104; col. 7, lines 65+ and col. 8, lines 35+);

said video printer housing (50/80) having a connector (i.e., the elements 11, 13 and 82-84 as shown in Figs. 3-4) electrically attach a video camera (31) to said video printer housing portion (50/80);

said video camera (31) being removably connectable with said video printer housing portion (Fig. 3), said video camera (31) being adapted to operate separate and apart from said video printer (i.e., noted from the Fig. 3, that the video camera 31 is a conventional video camera, thus, the video camera 31 may be disconnect from the housing portion 50, so that the video camera 31 may be used separately), a display device (33) (Fig. 3) is incorporated therein (i.e., col. 5, lines 25+);

said printer mechanism (108) being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (i.e., Fig. 4; col. 6, lines 54+), said printer mechanism outputting a physical reproduction of an image (i.e., Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 50-55; noted the use of a recording medium, such as a paper), said image being captured by said video camera (31); and

Art Unit: 2612

said operation system (Fig. 4, the elements 122/104) being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (80), said operation system controlling selection of said image displayed on said display device (33) and controlling operation of said printer mechanism (i.e., Figs. 3-4; noted that the image displayed on the monitor 33 may be selected by the controller 122/104 by manipulating the freeze button "F", and it is also noted that the controller 122/104 is also controlling the printer mechanism 108 so that the selected video image may be printed as desired; see col. 7, lines 65 through col. 8, lines 45 and col. 10, lines 10+).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Kamikubota '881 shows the use of a display device (33), the display device (33) of Kamikubota '881 is not incorporated within the video camera (31) and the camera (31) is not mechanically attached to the video printer housing portion as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above mentioned claimed limitations are well-known in the art as evidenced by Morikawa '285. In particular, Morikawa '285 teaches that it is conventionally well-known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device, within the video camera so that it would contribute to a reduction of consumed power and the overall system will become more compact and lighter (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa '285). Further, Morikawa '285 teaches that when the video camera (Fig. 38, the element 2100) is used with the video printer housing (2150), it is quite troublesome since the user should disconnect the I/O terminals, tec., when carrying the video camera out, and should connect them again when using it (i.e., col. 2, lines 55+). In view of this, Morikawa '285 suggested that it is clearly desirable to implement the

Art Unit: 2612

video printer system with a connector which is mechanically and electrically attachable to the video camera so that even any person who is not familiar with the connection/disconnection of the terminals (i.e., the video camera 2100 and the video printer housing portion 2150) can accomplish the proper connection to use the video camera (2100) by a very simple work of mounting (i.e., connecting mechanically/electrically) the video camera (2100) on the video printer housing (2150). Therefore, it is clearly obvious that the system is users friendly and easy to use as suggested by Morikawa '285 (see Fig. 38; and col. 53, lines 2+ of Morikawa '285).

In view of this, having the system of Kamikubota '881 and then given the well-established teaching of Morikawa '285, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamikubota '881 by providing the LCD display device and the mechanical connector as taught by Morikawa '285 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as suggested by Morikawa '285 (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa '285).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said printer mechanism (i.e., the element 108 of Kamikubota '881 and elements 2150 of Morikawa '285) prints said image on a printing paper (i.e., col. 5, lines 50+ of Kamikubota '881 and the element 2180 of Morikawa '285) as a hard copy, said image being selected from a plurality of video pictures (i.e., noted the use of "F" button as disclosed by Kamikubota '881), said plurality of video pictures being recorded by said video camera as continuous motion images (i.e., noted from the Figs. 2-4 of Kamikubota '881 that the role of the video camera 31 is to

Art Unit: 2612

provide the “video” picture signals on the display 33 as the NTSC format so that the user may select the desired still image from the “video” picture signals generated by the video camera 31. It is also noted that the “video” picture signals of NTSC format displayed on the display 33 are normally considered as continuous motion images; col. 3, lines 15+ and col. 9, lines 33+ of Kamikubota ‘881)

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Kamikubota ‘881 and Morikawa ‘285 discloses wherein said operation system is used to select said image to be printed by said printer mechanism (i.e., noted from Fig. 4 of Kamikubota ‘881 that with the use of the control panel 122, the operator may select the desired image to be printed by the printer 108; see col. 10, lines 10+ of Kamikubota ‘881).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Kamikubota ‘881 and Morikawa ‘285 discloses wherein said display device includes a liquid crystal display (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa ‘285).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Kamikubota ‘881 and Morikawa ‘285 discloses wherein said image is displayed on said display device (i.e., Fig. 3 of Kamikubota ‘881 and col. 9, lines 35+ of Kamikubota ‘881).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Kamikubota ‘881 and Morikawa ‘285 discloses wherein said image that is displayed on said display device (i.e., the display 33 of Kamikubota ‘881 and the LCD of Morikawa ‘285) is controlled by said operation system (i.e., the elements’ 122/104 and col. 10, lines 10+ of Kamikubota ‘881; col. 51, lines 5+ of Morikawa ‘285).

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a pause button (i.e., the freeze button "F" of Kamikubota '881), said pause button providing a control to place said image displayed on said display device in a state of a still picture (i.e., col. 10, lines 10+ of Kamikubota '881).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a first memory button (i.e., the button "F" of Kamikubota '881), said first memory button providing a control to store said image displayed on said display device within a recordable medium (i.e., the memory 88 of Kamikubota '881) of said video printer (i.e., see Fig. 4 and col. 10, lines 9+ of Kamikubota '881).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a second memory button (i.e., the print button "P" of Kamikubota '881), said second memory button providing a control to access said image data that has been stored within a recordable medium (88) of the video printer (80) (i.e., noted that the print button is used to access the stored image data from the memory 88 for printing a stored image; see col. 10, lines 25+ of Kamikubota '881).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes an input picture button, said input picture button providing a control to input video data indicative of said image into a recordable medium (88) of said video printer (i.e., noted from the column 9, lines 20+ of Kamikubota '881 that the power

Art Unit: 2612

source button of the video printer 80 is used as an input picture button for inputting video data into a recordable medium 88).

Regarding claims 21-22, Morikawa '285 teaches that the use of a signal input/output terminal (Fig. 38, the element 2111) and a plurality of guide rails (i.e., noted from Fig. 38 of Morikawa '285) at the button of the camera (2100) and both side of the printer housing (2151a) and structurally adapted for guiding the camera (2100) into the video printer housing portion (2150) as required by the present claimed invention. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamikubota '881 as taught by Morikawa '285, since Morikawa '285 stated in col. 53, lines 1+ that such a modification would allow the user to easily connect/disconnect the terminals even if the user is not familiar with the connection/disconnection of the terminals so that the connection/disconnection operation of the terminals would be further simplify.

Regarding claim 24, as shown in Fig. 3 of Kamikubota '881, the signals input/output terminal (i.e., noted the I/O terminal between the video camera 31 and the video printer housing 50 of Kamikubota '881). On the other hand, Morikawa '285 further teaches that it is conventionally well-known in the art to use a contact member (i.e., Figs. 28/38, the elements 1113/2112) being in electrical contact with the video camera (1100/2100) to provide power between the video printer (2150) and the video camera (2100) (i.e., see col. 36, lines 35+ of Morikawa '285). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Kamikubota '881 as taught by

Art Unit: 2612

Morikawa '285, since Morikawa '285 stated in col. 53, lines 1+ that such a modification would simplify the operation of overall system and reduce size of the system by eliminating the use of power cable between the camera and the video printer housing thereof.

Regarding claim 25, please see the Examiner's comment with respect to claim 9 as set forth above.

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system is disposed on said video printer housing portion (i.e., see Fig. 4, the elements 122 of Kamikubota '881).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said connector includes a locking mechanism releasably securing the video camera to the video printer housing portion (i.e., noted in the system of Kamikubota '881 that the conventional video camera 31 is coupled to the printer housing portion 50 via a cable, thus, the locking mechanism must be provided to releasably secure the connection between the video camera 31 and the printer housing 50. Furthermore, noted from Fig. 38 of Morikawa '285 that the locking mechanism in the system of Morikawa '285 as shown in Fig. 38 releasably secured the connection between the camera 2100 and the video printer housing portion 2150).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said video printer housing (i.e., the elements' 50/80 of Kamikubota '881) portion includes a signal input and output connection terminal (i.e., the connection of cable to the housing 50 as shown in Fig. 3 of Kamikubota '881) disposed on said video printer housing

Art Unit: 2612

portion (50), said signals input and output connection terminal electrically connecting (i.e., it is clearly obvious from Fig. 3 that the cable 66/64 of Kamikubota '881 is electrical connecting to the housing 50 via the input and output portion of the housing) said video camera (31) attached to said video printer housing portion (50) to said printer mechanism (i.e., noted the printer mechanism is located within printer housing 50 of Kamikubota '881).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said video camera is of a video camera with a liquid-crystal display monitor (i.e., noted the teaching of Morikawa '285 as shown in Fig. 6 for using a LCD 35 in the camera unit), and said video printer (i.e., the element 50 of Kamikubota '881 and the element 2150 of Morikawa '285) is operated while said image (i.e., from the camera 31 of Kamikubota '881; and the camera 2100 of Morikawa '285) entered into said video printer mechanism (i.e., col. 9, lines 20+ of Kamikubota '881) or the manner in which said printer mechanism is operated is visually confirmed on said display device (i.e., noted the use of display 33 of Kamikubota '881 for visually confirming the print image therein).

Regarding claim 33, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein the operation system includes a memory operation means (i.e., Fig. 4, the elements 122/104) for storing video indicative of a video picture selected from said plurality of video pictures recorded as continuous motion images by said video camera in a memory (88) of said video printer (i.e., see col. 9, lines 20+ and col. 10, lines 10+ of Kamikubota '881).

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claim 34, the combination of Kamikubota '881 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein the video camera operation system includes input operation means for entering video data indicative of a video picture in a memory of said video printer (i.e., noted from col. 9, lines 20+ of Kamikubota '881 that the power source button of the video printer 80 is used as an input picture button for inputting video data into a recordable medium 88).

4. Claims 8-17, 21-26, 28-32 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa et al (Translation of JP 06-311467) in view of Morikawa et al. (U.S. 5,528,285).

Regarding claim 8, Ishikawa '467 discloses a video printer (Fig. 1) comprising: a video printer housing portion (10), a printer mechanism (i.e., this is part of the elements 44/45 as shown in Fig. 1) and an operation system (i.e., see Fig. 1, the element 39/50; Paragraphs 0022+)

said video printer housing (10) having a connector (i.e., the elements 11, 13 and 29 as shown in Fig. 1) electrically attach a video camera (12) to said video printer housing portion (10);

said video camera (12) being removably connectable with said video printer housing portion (noted from Fig. 1 that the video camera 12 is a conventional video-camera recorder, thus, it is clearly removable from the printer housing portion 10), said video camera (12) being adapted to operate separate and apart from said video printer (i.e., noted from the Fig. 3, that the video camera 12 is a conventional video-camera recorder, thus, the video camera 12 may be

Art Unit: 2612

disconnect from the housing portion 10, so that the video camera 12 may be used separately), a display device (49) (Fig. 1) is incorporated therein (i.e., Paragraphs 0020+);

said printer mechanism (43-45) being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (i.e., Fig. 1; Paragraphs 0025+), said printer mechanism outputting a physical reproduction of an image (i.e., Paragraphs 0025; noted the use of a recording medium, such as a paper), said image being captured by said video camera (12); and

said operation system (Fig. 1, the elements 39/50) being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (10), said operation system controlling selection of said image displayed on said display device (49) and controlling operation of said printer mechanism (i.e., Fig. 1; noted that the image displayed on the monitor 49 may be selected by the controller 39/50 by manipulating the control buttons of the controller 50, and it is also noted that the controller 39/50 is also controlling the printer mechanism 43 so that the selected video image may be printed as desired; see Paragraphs 0022+).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Ishikawa '467 shows the use of a display device (49), the display device (49) of Ishikawa '467 is not incorporated within the video camera (12) and the camera (12) is not mechanically attached to the video printer housing portion as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above mentioned claimed limitations are well-known in the art as evidenced by Morikawa '285. In particular, Morikawa '285 teaches that it is conventionally well-known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device, within the video camera so

Art Unit: 2612

that it would contribute to a reduction of consumed power and the overall system will become more compact and lighter (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa '285). Further, Morikawa '285 teaches that when the video camera (Fig. 38, the element 2100) is used with the video printer housing (2150), it is quite troublesome since the user should disconnect the I/O terminals, etc., when carrying the video camera out, and should connect them again when using it (i.e., col. 2, lines 55+). In view of this, Morikawa '285 suggested that it is clearly desirable to implement the video printer system with a connector which is mechanically and electrically attachable to the video camera so that even any person who is not familiar with the connection/disconnection of the terminals (i.e., the video camera 2100 and the video printer housing portion 2150) can accomplish the proper connection to use the video camera (2100) by a very simple work of mounting (i.e., connecting mechanically/electrically) the video camera (2100) on the video printer housing (2150). Therefore, it is clearly obvious that the system is users friendly and easy to use as suggested by Morikawa '285 (see Fig. 38; and col. 53, lines 2+ of Morikawa '285).

In view of the above, having the system of Ishikawa '467 and then given the well-established teaching of Morikawa '285, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ishikawa '467 by providing the LCD display device and the mechanical connector as taught by Morikawa '285 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as suggested by Morikawa '285 (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa '285).

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said printer mechanism (i.e., the elements 43-45 of Ishikawa '467 and elements 2150 of Morikawa '285) prints said image on a printing paper (i.e., Paragraphs 0025+ of Ishikawa '467 and the element 2180 of Morikawa '285) as a hard copy, said image being selected from a plurality of video pictures (i.e., noted the use of control buttons from the controller 50 as disclosed by Ishikawa '467), said plurality of video pictures being recorded by said video camera as continuous motion images (i.e., noted from the Fig. 1 of Ishikawa '467 that the role of the video camera 12 is to provide the "video" picture signals on the display 49 as the NTSC format so that the user may select the desired still image from the "video" picture signals generated by the video camera 12. It is also noted that the "video" picture signals of NTSC format displayed on the display 40 are normally considered as continuous motion images; see Paragraphs 0009+ of Ishikawa '467)

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system is used to select said image to be printed by said printer mechanism (i.e., noted from Fig. 1 of Ishikawa '467 that with the use of the control unit 50, the operator may select the desired image to be printed by the printer circuits 43-45; see Paragraphs 0013 of Ishikawa '467).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said display device includes a liquid crystal display (i.e., see col. 2, lines 40+ of Morikawa '285).

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said image is displayed on said display device (i.e., Paragraphs 0020 of Ishikawa '467).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said image that is displayed on said display device (i.e., the display 49 of Ishikawa '467 and the LCD of Morikawa '285) is controlled by said operation system (i.e., the elements' 39/50 and Paragraphs 0015 and 0022 of Ishikawa '467; col. 51, lines 5+ of Morikawa '285).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a shuttle ring (i.e., the elements 39/50 of Ishikawa '467), said shuttle ring providing a control to fast-forward said image displayed on said display device or to rewind said image displayed on said display device (i.e., noted the use of the control units 50 Ishikawa '467 as discussed in the Paragraphs 0015 and 0022).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said shuttle ring has a play button integrally disposed therein, said play button providing a control to play back said image displayed on said display device (i.e., noted that the control unit 50 provide the appropriate control signals, such as reproducing control signals, to control the video camera 12, thus, the play button must be provided so that the operator can reproduce a desired image from a video tape 27 of the video camera 12).

Regarding claims 16 and 17, the claimed limitations because it is noted that the control unit (50) of Ishikawa '467 provides the appropriate control signals by providing a stop signal to control the video camera (12) (i.e., see Paragraphs 0022), thus, the use of a stop button and a

Art Unit: 2612

pause button must be provided in the control unit (50) so that the user may stop the play back (i.e., reproduction) operation when the play operation of the video camera (12) is needed and the user may pause the play operation when the desired image is selected for performing the still image print process therein.

Regarding claims 21-22, Ishikawa '467 shows the I/O terminals (13/11). On the other hand, Morikawa '285 teaches that the use of a signal input/output terminal (Fig. 38, the element 2111) and a plurality of guide rails (i.e., noted from Fig. 38 of Morikawa '285) at the bottom of the camera (2100) and both side of the printer housing (2151a) and structurally adapted for guiding the camera (2100) into the video printer housing portion (2150) as required by the present claimed invention. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ishikawa '467 as taught by Morikawa '285, since Morikawa '285 stated in col. 53, lines 1+ that such a modification would allow the user to easily connect/disconnect the terminals even if the user is not familiar with the connection/disconnection of the terminals so that the connection/disconnection operation of the terminals would be further simplify.

Regarding claim 24, as shown in Fig. 1 of Ishikawa '467, the signals input/output terminal (i.e., noted the I/O terminals 11/13 between the video camera 12 and the video printer housing 10 of Ishikawa '467). On the other hand, Morikawa '285 further teaches that it is conventionally well-known in the art to use a contact member (i.e., Figs. 28/38, the elements 1113/2112) being in electrical contact with the video camera (1100/2100) to provide power

Art Unit: 2612

between the video printer (2150) and the video camera (2100) (i.e., see col. 36, lines 35+ of Morikawa '285). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Ishikawa '467 as taught by Morikawa '285, since Morikawa '285 stated in col. 53, lines 1+ that such a modification would simplify the operation of overall system and reduce the size of the system by eliminating the use of power cable between the camera and the video printer housing thereof.

Regarding claim 25, please see the Examiner's comment with respect to claim 9 as set forth above.

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said operation system is disposed on said video printer housing portion (i.e., see Fig. 1, the elements 39/50 of Ishikawa '467).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said connector includes a locking mechanism releasably securing the video camera to the video printer housing portion (i.e., noted in the system of Ishikawa '467 that the conventional video camera 12 is coupled to the printer housing portion 10 via a line 9, thus, the locking mechanism must be provided to releasably secure the connection between the video camera 12 and the printer housing 10. Furthermore, noted from Fig. 38 of Morikawa '285 that the locking mechanism in the system of Morikawa '285 as shown in Fig. 38 releasably secured the connection between the camera 2100 and the video printer housing portion 2150).

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said video printer housing (i.e., the element 10 of Ishikawa '467) portion includes a signal input and output connection terminal (i.e., the connection terminals 11/13 to the housing 10 as shown in Fig. 1 of Ishikawa '467) disposed on said video printer housing portion (10), said signals input and output connection terminal electrically connecting (i.e., it is clearly obvious from Fig. 1 that the terminals 11/13 of Ishikawa '467 is electrical connecting to the housing 10 via the input and output portion of the housing) said video camera (12) attached to said video printer housing portion (10) to said printer mechanism (i.e., noted the printer mechanisms 43-45 are located within printer housing 10 of Ishikawa '467).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said video camera is of a video camera with a liquid-crystal display monitor (i.e., noted the teaching of Morikawa '285 as shown in Fig. 6 for using a LCD 35 in the camera unit), and said video printer (i.e., the element 10 of Ishikawa '467 and the element 2150 of Morikawa '285) is operated while said image (i.e., from the camera 12 of Ishikawa '467; and the camera 2100 of Morikawa '285) entered into said video printer mechanism (i.e., see Paragraphs 0021+ of Ishikawa '467) or the manner in which said printer mechanism is operated is visually confirmed on said display device (i.e., noted the use of display 49 of Ishikawa '467 for visually confirming the print image therein).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses the use of video camera operation system (i.e., noted the use of operation unit 50 of Ishikawa '467)

Art Unit: 2612

for displaying on said display device (i.e., the display 49/2103 as shown by Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285) in a play mode, pause mode, fast-forward mode or rewind mode a video picture recorded as continuous motion images (i.e., noted that the 'video' images record/reproduce by the video camera 12 in an NTSC format are considered continuous motion images. It is sated that the video camera 12 may provide the moving video images recorded on the videotape as continuous motion images in an NTSC format during the reproducing process; see Paragraphs 0009+ of Ishikawa '467).

Regarding claim 35, the combination of Ishikawa '467 and Morikawa '285 discloses wherein said printer supports a video camera operation switch and a printer operation switch (i.e., Fig. 1, the element 50 of Ishikawa '467; see Paragraphs 0015, 0022 and 0029).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Aung S. Moe** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-3021**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Wendy Garber**, can be reach on (703) 305-4929.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Art Unit: 2612

or faxed to:


(703) 872-9314, (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to
the customer service number **(703) 306-0377**.

A. Moe

November 4, 2002



AUNG S. MOE
PATENT EXAMINER